

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1864.

**XXXVII CONGRESS...First Session.**

Senate... Washington, Jan. 7, 1864.

THE REBELLION.

Mr. CARLILE (Conn., M.) offered resolutions setting forth that this is a compact of States, and that each State for itself adopted the Constitution of the United States as it made its own Constitution; that in the operations of the Government it is Federal and not National, and its extent is National, not Federal; that it is not competent in the President, or any military commander, in any State, to impose obligations interfering with State laws; that the Government is not an organization of minorities, and there was no such power in the war power known to the Government of the United States outside of the Constitution; that it is the duty of the people to put down rebellion, and that the whole power of the Government should be used, not against the States as such, but against the ranks of the Rebels etc. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

## THE BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. FISSENDEN (Un., Me.) moved to refer the Bounty bill to the Committee on Finance. He thought no bill involving so large an amount of money should be considered by that Committee.

Mr. WILSON (Un., Mass.) would not object if the bill was considered and returned without unnecessary delay.

The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE REGIMENTAL BILL.

The Senate agreed to consider the minor amendments of the Military Committee before considering the amendment repealing the \$300 clause.

The amendments of the Committee were adopted except that clause.

Section 8 was amended by inserting "and marine corps" after "naval service" in section 4.

Mr. WILSON (Un., Ky.) moved to strike out the word "and" and add "or" at the end of section 4, to extend the enlistment. He claimed that a drafted man could procure a substitute anywhere in the land who, if not liable to the draft, was acceptable, and that in the case of a re-enlisted veteran becoming a substitute he received the bounty and the price of a substitute, and was discharged for the time he had to serve as a veteran if not exceeding twelve months.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment to section 4 preventing veterans from procuring substitutes who have more than one month of their final term to serve, and preventing the soldiers of one State from being used as substitutes for the soldiers of another. He thought such a practice would destroy the spirit of corps of the army.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. WILSON said—A man may enlist an alien into the service, or a young man under twenty, and if he is accepted, released from the draft. His parents are as acceptable substitutes as any other can find him.

Mr. DAVIS (Miss., D.) was at a loss to understand what Senators meant when they used the term "Government and loyalty" here. He understood by the Government of the United States all the organizations of that Government—its Constitution—its Departments—and its officers who fill them. While we are told that the Government has already enlisted 1,000,000 veterans for three years, Senator Sherman makes an arrangement by which instead of twelve months it is to be taken, plus the soldier will consent. Is this to be taken as the nation of the Government? A government once lost its head by dispensing with the laws of Parliament; and another, and a descendant of that Government in the second degree, was driven from his throne into exile. By what authority is the Secretary of War called the Government? Where does he obtain this high power? Congress might do it, but one of the high clerks of the Palace might think authorized by him, cannot do it. It is an unanswerable question.

It is unfair that the people of the United States should be bound by the benefits of twelve months of the term of veteran soldiers, who by the term of their contract are bound to serve. All this has been done by the Government, and when you ask who the Government is, you are told that it is Edwin M. Stanton, in the War Office. The veteran who becomes a substitute for another man is liable under the law to serve for the full term of three years. He has agreed to it, and the law requires him to do it. He has received the bounty for that term. The Secretary of War has no power to remit any portion of that time.

Mr. DAVIS said that while he was a friend of the soldier, and would remunerate him liberally, he desired his full term that our success might be decisive.

Mr. WILSON asked what law the Secretary of War had violated. Was not the Secretary the power to discharge soldiers at any time according to the terms of their contracts?

Mr. DAVIS said in conclusion it was unjust to the country if lawful. A re-enlisted for three years B is subject to be drafted for three years. He employs A for his substitute, and one year's service of A is remitted.

Section fourth was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS rose to a personal question, and producing a speech he had made previously, proceeded to read extracts therefrom on the subject of corruption and plunder of the National Treasury, and also in some measure reflecting upon the action of the Secretary of the Navy. He read them for the purpose of showing the country that the statements in a recent speech were fully endorsed on the authority of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. HALE was glad that Mr. Davis had so high an appreciation of his speech as to quote copiously from it to the Senate after two years had passed since its delivery.

(Laughter.)

THE SENATE TO RELEASE OUR PRISONERS.

Mr. HALE offered a joint resolution for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the United States now held captive in the Rebel prisons at Richmond and vicinity, which was as follows:

Whereas Persons under the traitorous organization which for the last three years have made themselves up to be the Government of the United States, and have held in their captive capacity many officers and soldiers of the United States, and refuse to exchange them except on condition that they are allowed to retain some of our soldiers as they can procure, and such of our officers as have commanded regiments, and persons holding commissions of rank, and whose names appear upon the rolls of the Army or Navy, and that the same be done in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of war, as well as the laws of the land;

Resolved That the Senate doth direct the Secretary of War to release all the excess of Rebel prisoners now in the hands of our Government, amounting to many thousands and

Whereas the same persons are unable or unwilling to make payment of even the sum provided for the support of their captives, and render the same incapable of making any compensation to the families of the Southern states, and the laws of war, as well as the laws of the land, it is upon their duty as the legitimate subjects of these laws;

Resolved That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the House whether, under existing legislation, the 7.50% United States Treasury note, due January 1, 1863, and October 1, 1864, can be paid in full, and if so, whether it is necessary to make an additional legislation is necessary to make the interest and principal of the twenty year bonds, due January 1, 1883, payable in cash.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY THEATRE NOTES.

Mr. STEVENS (Un., Pa.) submitted the following resolution:

Resolved That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to call out and arm one million volunteers to serve for the period of ninety days, unless sooner discharged, and to be employed to carry food and supplies to every captive held in Rebel prisons, and to plant the flag of the United States over every prison they occupy.

Resolved That in the opinion of this House, the Federal Government is invested by the Constitution of the United States with all necessary power and authority to impress any vessel, and to make such vessels available to the Government, and that the same be done in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, unless it is forwarded by an officer of their own captain, then he will be compelled to do it.

Resolved That in this national emergency, Congress will furnish all the means of supply, except what may be provided by the Senate and House of Representatives in this session.

Resolved That the Senate and House of Representatives in this session shall be sworn into service on the day of February next, and the term of their emoluments shall commence from and after that day.

Navy-Yard and Station.

Mr. BROOKS (Un., Pa.) introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a navy yard and naval station at such point as may be most beneficial, taking into account the advantage of location and economy of construction; seven commissioners to be appointed, one of whom shall reside on our property within 30 miles of the Delaware River and Bay, and on the report of the majority, approved by the Secretary of the Navy, the site shall be procured; \$300,000 is appropriated for, and the sum be paid into the treasury, set apart for the use of the navy, and shall continue to such amount for which sum therefor until the expiration of the period for which sum therefor.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

EXEMPTIONS FROM DRAFT.

Mr. NEWMAN (Denn., Oregon) gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the Enrollment act to provide that any person except by reason of physical infirmity, whose annual income exceeds \$1,000, may be exempt by the payment of \$300, and the Provost Marshal is required to transmit to the Collector of Internal Revenue of each district the names and residence of all men so drafted and declared to be exempt by reason of physical infirmity, so that the sum above mentioned may be deducted in full payment with ten days after his name shall have been communicated to the Collector. If payment is made within the time specified, he is not liable to draft during the time for which he was drafted, if he is made subject to another draft and similar payment.

NOTICE OF ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER (Un., Mass.) gave notice of his intention to offer a substitute for section 29 of the Enrolling Bill.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, CHARGE ON A COMMITTEE.

Mr. O'NEILL (Un., Pa.) was appointed a member of the Select Committee on the Banking in place of Mr. KELLY (Un., Del.).

THE WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK RAILROAD.

The SPEAKER appointed the following named gentlemen the Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of a new railroad between New York and Washington for postal and other purposes: Messrs. Brundage (Conn.), Alby (Mass.), Randolph (Pa.), Fairbanks (Ind.), Brooks (N. Y.), Gilford (N.H.), Webster (Md.), Vining (Ore.), and W. H. Norton.

CODIFICATION OF THE STATUTES.

Mr. WILSON (Un., Iowa) introduced a bill for the codification of the statutes of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TRADING PRIVILEGE TO THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

Mr. STALLING (Un., Ohio) introduced a bill to ex-

empt from postal postal communications from the Soldiers' Aid Society. Referred to the Post-Office Committee.

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